

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CATEGORY OF PLACE IN  
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**Abstract** This article analyzes the methods of expression of the category of location (locativity) in modern English and Uzbek languages based on a comparative-linguistic and linguocognitive approach. The study identifies the expression of the category of location through grammatical, lexical and syntactic means, and reveals similarities and differences between both languages. The results show that while prepositions are the main means in English, in Uzbek, declension suffixes play a leading role.

**Keywords** location category, locativity, preposition, declension, linguocognitive approach, comparative analysis, English, Uzbek

**Introduction** In the language system, the category of location is one of the important semantic categories related to human spatial perception. This category represents the location of objects and phenomena in space, the direction of movement and their relations with space. In modern linguistics, the category of location is studied grammatically, semantically and cognitively.

Since the English and Uzbek languages belong to different typological systems, the methods of expressing the category of location also differ significantly. In this regard, a comparative analysis of this topic is of scientific and practical importance.

The category of location is studied in linguistics within the framework of the concept of locativity and has been analyzed by many scholars. In English linguistics, the expression of spatial relations through prepositions has been studied by scholars such as Langacker and Talmy. They interpret spatial categories as a cognitive model of human thinking.

In Uzbek linguistics, the expression of the address category through the conjugation system has been covered by scholars such as Nurmonov and Mahmudov. Although these studies focused on the grammatical expression of the address category, comparative and linguocognitive analyses have not been carried out sufficiently.

**Research methodology** This study is based on the following methods:

- comparative-linguistic analysis;
- structural-semantic analysis;

linguocognitive approach;  
 contextual analysis.

As the material for analysis, literary and scientific texts in modern English and Uzbek were selected.

Language	Main tool	Feature
English	prepositions	analytical system
Uzbek	suffixes	synthetic (agglutinative)

### 1. Category of address in English

In English, the category of address is mainly expressed through prepositions:

- in — inside
- on — above
- at — location point
- under — under

For example:

- The book is on the table.
- She is at home.

These means express spatial relationships with precision.

### 2. Category of address in Uzbek

In Uzbek, the category of address is mainly expressed through declensional suffixes:

- da (location) → at home
- ga (direction) → to school
- dan (exit) → from home

For example:

- Kitob stol nadiya stron.
- U yudda.

This situation is related to the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language. Linguocognitive izoh From a linguocognitive perspective, the category of location is related to human spatial thinking and is expressed through language in the form of conceptual models.

in English → analytical and segmented model

in Uzbek → integrated model

This difference is related to the cognitive structure of the two languages.

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